

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863
by J. S. TURNER, in the Clerk's Office of the District
Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District
of Georgia.

OFFICIAL FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Aug. 7.—The following official dispatch was received this morning:

ATLANTA, Aug. 7.—The Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War, has made two assaults to-day on Fair-
fax and Lewis' brigades of Bates' division in Lee's corps, both of which were handsomely repulsed with loss to them. Signed—J. HOOD, General.

LATER FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Aug. 7.—The following fighting continued throughout yesterday and last night on our left. A lively artillery duel took place last evening between our batteries on Peach tree road and the city last night.

Comparative quiet reigned in the city last night. Lee's corps occupied the extreme right, with its headquarters on the Sandtown road, and Staley's on the left, its pickets extending to the Georgia railroad. About 7 p.m. Lee's corps, including a division and a Lieutenant, went into camp in peach tree and last night.

Gen. Wheeler has issued a congratulatory order to his troops on the defeat of the enemy's raiding party.

All quiet, save some sharp shooting this morning.

FROM PETERSBURG—THE CONFEDERATES COUNTINING AND EXPLODE YANKEE MINE.

Aug. 6.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Whig, from Petersburg, says it has been ascertained that the enemy were mining extensively in front of Gracie's brigade on our centre, it was determined to stop their operations by countermining. Our countermining was completed, it was exploded between six and seven o'clock last evening, blowing up the enemy's skirmish line and demolishing his mines. The affair was a great success, completely frustrating the object of the enemy at that point, throwing the troops along his lines into great confusion. No infantry attack was intended or made on our side.

Artillery firing along the whole line was very rapid for the space of an hour.

A number of the enemy working the mine and occupying a part of the fort, is believed to have been killed.

A few shells were thrown into the city after the explosion.

Artillery have resumed their usual quiet this morning.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

ATLANTA, Aug. 6th, 1864.

Enough returns have been received to ascertain that Hood's entire vote in this State will not reach ten thousand. Vance's majority between forty and fifty thousand.

NORTHERN NEWS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, of the 5th inst., has been received. It contains no intelligence of importance from either of the main armies.

A Court of Inquiry is about to be convened to inquire into the causes of the late disaster at Petersburg. The number of the Federal losses is ascertained to have been five thousand six hundred and forty two.

No good quotation, the 4th being fast day.

The Western Citizen of the 6th says that Kelly, re-joined to our forces under McClellan and Bradley Johnson, at New Creek on the 4th. The rebel loss was severe, cursing.

Another force of rebels occupied Hagerstown on the 5th, now cut off for thirty thousand militia. He says: cannot be entirely safe upon the people of the State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force.

The Western Citizen says that the greatest consternation occurs among the rebels along the Cumberland and Valley. The people are panic-stricken, and the farmers are burying their dead.

Information of the 6th inst. have been received, but are unimportant.

ADDITIONAL NORTHERN NEWS.

FREDERICKSBURG, Aug. 6th, 1864.

The Washington Chronicle of the 6th contains the following additional news:

The City Council of Philadelphia, have voted to pay four hundred dollars to every volunteer.

The most extensive range of counterfeiting ever known in the United States has been broken up at St. Louis, and a large amount of counterfeit gold recovered.

A great experiment exists in Montgomery County, Illinois, a portion of an attempt to capture a band of guerrillas and deserters in that County.

The citizens of Hillsboro fear that the rebels will execute their threats and burn that town. A regiment of infantry has been ordered to Hillsboro, and stirring times are anticipated.

Wade of Ohio, and Davis of Maryland, have published a letter in the Tribune, strongly advocating upon the refusal of Lincoln to sign the bill for the re-organization of the rebel State governments.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 6th, 1864.

Since the explosion of the mine on Friday evening nothing of interest has occurred.

There was some picketing and mortar shelling to day, but resulted in nothing.

Grant is certainly sending more troops from his command to the Valley. Grant, however, is not believed to have abandoned mining, but is still persevering in digging.

FROM MOBILE—YANKEE VESSELS PASSED FORT MORGAN—LOSS OF CONFEDERATE IRONCLADS—THE ARMY APPROACHING MOBILE.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7th, 1864.

The following dispatch was received yesterday, dated MOBILE, Aug. 5th, 1864.

Mr. J. A. Seddon:

Seven of the enemy's vessels—fifteen ships and three iron-clad—passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh monitor was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The Seima was captured, and the Gaines was beached near the Hospital. The Morgan is safe, and will try to run up the river.

The enemy's fleet has approached the city. A Monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

(Signed) D. H. MAURY.

FROM MOBILE—CASUALTIES ON THE CONFEDERATE GUNBOATS—THE GARRISON AT FORT MORGAN, ETC.

MOBILE, Aug. 6th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser dated Fort Morgan, Aug. 6th, states that one of the enemy's gunboats, with the name left for Pensacola. We communicated with her, and learned that Admiral Buchanan's wound is doing well, and that his leg may be saved.

The Tennessee is two killed and eight wounded; the Seima eight killed, including J. C. McClellan, and seven wounded and the Morgan one slightly wounded.

The gunboat Morgan is in full spirits; loss slight. The enemy are doing much.

The gunboat Morgan came up last night; also the crew of the Gaines.

The enemy lost one monitor and one gunboat.

In Mobile business generally has been suspended, and the city is a military camp.

Three gun-boats within a few miles of Dog river bar yesterday evening, when they went back. The enemy have merely carried the cutouts to.

THE YANKEES REFUSED TO HAVE EVACUATED BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS—NATIONAL CONVENTION OF NEGROES—CAPTURE OF YANKEES, &c.

CLARKTON, La., Aug. 6th, 1864.

New Orleans papers state that the enemy have entirely evacuated Brownsville, Texas, removing everything.

Our batteries, in sinking the steamer Clara Bell, killed three and wounded thirteen Yankees. The balance escaped to shipwreck's landing.

A negro national convention is to be held in New York on the 10th of October.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock Col. Scott captured a stockade at Dooley's plantation, on the river below Baton Rouge, without the loss of a man. We have taken over one hundred prisoners, and a large amount of military stores.

FORT POWELL BLOWN UP—SUBREDAER OF FORTS GAINES AND MORGAN.

MOBILE, Aug. 6th, 1864.

On Friday night Lieut. Col. Williams, commanding at Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort. The enemy yesterday and to-day were shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are already in the fray. Great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the command of Buchanan, Murphy and Burnett of the navy.

MOBILE, Aug. 6th.

We are painfully humiliated to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at half past nine o'clock this morning, by Col. Charles Anderson, of the 21st Alabama

regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and had a garrison of six hundred men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce, without the sanction of General Page. General Page inquired of him what his purpose was, but received no answer, when his attention was attracted by signal guns. General Page repeated by telegraph to hold on to the fort. The same night General Page visited Fort Gaines and found Anderson on board of the Yankee fleet arranging terms of capitulation. He left personal orders for Anderson on his return not to surrender, and relieving him of his command. Although Fort Morgan was signalized this morning no answer was received except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

FROM THE RICHMOND SENTINEL:
SUPPOSE WE LOSE ATLANTA?

No one would grieve for the loss of the city of Atlanta more than we; and few perhaps, apprehend its loss. We learn from both public and private sources, that new troops, in large numbers, are daily joining Hood's army. We hear that there are many more on their way to join it; and expect, daily to hear that all Sherman's lines of communication with his base of operations are cut. We hear of no fresh troops on their way to join him. K. P. Nicky is full of "rebel guerrillas." A general rebellion against the Federal Government is daily apprehended. More Federal troops are needed there, and are earnestly called for; but the United States Government can spare none to send. If Kempton be lost to them, Sherman's army is cut off, and must be lost also. Better save Kentucky, than lose both Sherman and Kentucky, by sending troops to him and leaving her unguarded. To lose her would involve the loss of his army, no matter how large it be, for it would be cut off from supplies.

There are no troops that can be spared for him from along the Mississippi river. We have reoccupied the territory on either side of that river, and the enemy hold only a few towns and forts, very inadequately. They have not half, nor a fourth, enough troops along that river for prosecuting the war with any hope of success. Their Trans Mississippi army is almost annihilated. They have lost both Louisiana and Arkansas; and Price is marching, with an overwhelming force, into Missouri, where thousands of heroic guerrillas are coming his approach, and are joining his ranks, or coming in some way with him.

From the East he has less hope of relief. Maryland and Pennsylvania are invaded by the Confederates, Washington threatened; and the Federals cannot muster up force to repel the invasion. The dispirited remnant of Grant's lately multitudinous army has entrenched itself in a corner formed by the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers, where it is protected not only by those two rivers, but by iron clad steamers on both of them, and by strong breastworks. He has been a parent of a dutiful and affianced son, and his friends are anxious for his safety. He is in an impregnable position. But he comes to besiege Richmond, and is besieged by Lee. Lee will probably not attack him, for the mighty son is at hand, who, in his opinion, is far better.

The meeting of the two armies is imminent. Lieut. Charles H. Latham was called to the Chair, and Orderly Sergeant Louis H. Reid, requested to act as Secretary. The following committee was appointed to draft a resolution to be voted on at the meeting of the Convention.

Resolved 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also a copy to the Wilmington Journal with a request that the Sunday Watchman copy. C. H. LATHAM, Chairman. Louis H. Reid, Secy.

HOW GREELEY OBTAINED AUTHORITY TO NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE.

The Niagara correspondent of the Herald, writing under date of the 22d, with reference to the peace movement, states the following with regard to Greeley's communication with Lincoln on the subject:

Several messages and communications passed between the President and Greeley, all of which were kept, perfectly secret and were not even trusted to the mails.

He says that Greeley left Niagara Falls authorized to the fullest extent necessary to bring about an interview between them and the President, without any conditions whatever being agreed upon between them as to terms of settlement. This was to be unconditional in regard to the terms or details of our proposition for peace, the only condition being that they were willing to present terms of settlement on their arrival, all else to rest with the events of the negotiations.

On this Greeley was authorized to give them a safe escort to Washington and back, or through Chattanooga, and thence to Nashville. Victory or defeat will be equally fatal to him. Cut off from reinforcements, he is situated as Phrybus was in 1862 when looking over the field of battle, after a splendid victory, that great warrior exclaimed: "One more such victory and I am undone."

Let Sherman gain two great victories over us, and he and his army are ours. But we will have them on a third, or a fourth, or a fifth, or a sixth, or a seventh, or a hundred. We will gain victory.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1864.

The election here yesterday proceeded very quietly. There can hardly be said to have been a contest for Governor at this point at least.

There are three candidates for Sheriff of New Hanover county, which used to be the best office in the State. For the Senate Eli W. Hall, H. E., has no opposition. The county elects two Commissioners. There are three candidates running: Hon. S. J. Person and Captain Hawes, the old members, and Lieutenant Judge W. Wright. Col. Barry was brought out some weeks ago by several of his friends, but declined in a letter published some time since in the *Journal*.

We give such details as have come to hand.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Whittemore—Governor—Vance 548; Holden 12. Senate—E. W. Hall 260. Common—Person 270; Hawes 216; Wright 109; Barry 45. Sheriff—McRae 203; Hall 165; Bunting 102.

Massie—Governor—Vance 59; Holden 3. Senate—E. W. Hall 17. Common—Person 18; Hawes 18; Sheriff—E. D. Hall 13; McRae 15; Bunting 3.

Upper Black River—Vance 10; Holden 3. Sheriff—Hall 57. Common—Person 51; Hawes 47. Sheriff—McRae 26; Hall 14; Bunting 24.

(By Telegraph)

KALISPELL, AUG. 4.

Greensboro—Vance 24; Holden 21. Fayetteville—Vance 46; Holden 21. Elizabethtown—Vance 46; Holden 10. Newbern—Vance 201; Holden none. Bridgeton—Vance 25; Holden none. Lenoir—Vance 45; Holden 43. Bogue Chitto—Vance 55; Holden 5. Stateville—Vance 15; Holden 26. Morehead—Vance 17; Holden 1. Charlotte—Vance 700; Holden 1. Kingsville—Vance 15; Holden 1. Wadesboro—Vance 124; Holden 1. Warrenton—Vance 46; Holden 6. Franklin—Vance 102; Holden none. Frankfort—Vance 15; Holden none. Louisville—Vance 103; Holden 1. Taylorsville—Vance 17; Holden 6. Wayne county—Vance 107; Holden 73—one precinct to bear from. Wilson county—As far as lead from, Vance 261; Holden 10.

Fayetteville—Vance 12; Holden 3. Lenoir—Vance 100; Holden 2. High Point—Vance 46; Holden 4. Winston—Vance 102; Holden none. Franklin—Vance 15; Holden none. Lumberton—Vance 37; Holden 33.

SPRINGFIELD, N. C., Aug. 4th, 1864.

The rate of this present to day is as follows:

Greensboro—Vance 10; Holden none. Fayetteville—Vance 17; Holden 10. Common—Rox 10; Holden 8. Elizabethtown—Vance 10; Holden 30.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

THE RETURNS.

We have few returns to-day in addition to those given yesterday. It will be seen that two precincts in New Hanover county are yet to be heard from. We give below such returns from other counties as have reached us. The aggregate received so far amounts to 7,055 for Vance and 707 for Holden, being given a fraction for the former for the latter for the latter.

Elizabethtown—Governor—Vance 27; Holden 3. Stanly—Vance 15; Holden 10. Mecklenburg 100. Common—Vance 29; Holden 17. Sheld—Vance 35; McNeel—Vance 10. Lenoir—Vance 10. Franklin—Vance 10. Winston—Vance 10. Fayetteville—Vance 38; Holden 4.

CAMP 5TH REGT. N. C. T. (New Bern) 100. 3rd Regt. 100. 1. 3.

Messrs. Editors: Below you will find a true statement of the votes of Col. C. H. R. N. C. Cavalry. You can see from the votes that the boys from Old Simpson this is in.

For Governor—Vance 50; Holden 0.

Senate—Kirby 15; Faison 13.

Commons—Kirby 17; Powell 15; Murphy 6; Wright 3.

There would have been several more votes cast, but some of the boys were not home.

Very respectfully,

T. O. BUNTING,
Daily Journal this morning.

THE ELECTION.

So far as returns have been received, and they have been received from portions of the State wide apart, there can be no doubt about the fact that the people at home have ratified and more than ratified the action of the soldiers in camp, and that Mr. Holden has received a vote which is a vote only in name. It can hardly be regarded as a fact—it really looks as though he had not been running at all. The thing is so wholly one-sided that it has already ceased to possess any interest at all. There is not sufficient contest to make it interesting.

It is hardly worth while to speculate upon the causes which produced this result. They are too plain—they lie to the sun to render any explanation unnecessary. But to one thing we may allude, and that is the fact that many men who in everything had consoled Mr. Holden, and if they had wished to do so, there can be no doubt about the fact that the people at home have ratified and more than ratified the action of the soldiers in camp, and that Mr. Holden has received a vote which is a vote only in name. It can hardly be regarded as a fact—it really looks as though he had not been running at all. The thing is so wholly one-sided that it has already ceased to possess any interest at all. There is not sufficient contest to make it interesting.

It was announced at the conclusion that any persons who had not contributed, and were anxious to contribute, could do so by sending their contributions to the President of the Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society, Mrs. A. J. DeRosier.

For the Journal.

FEDERAL BNFTNTS IN IRELAND.
We find the following in the London *Advertiser* of the 7th July, received by a late arrival at this port. It may be of some interest. "Lord CARLISLE is the Vicere of Ireland :—

FEDERAL BNFTNTS IN IRELAND.
(From the Dublin Gazette.)

BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—Whereas in and by her Majesty's Royal Proclamation, published in the *London Gazette* on the 14th day of May, 1861, her Majesty declared her Royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the Government of the United States of America and the States styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and her Majesty did then and there charge and command all her loving subjects to observe a strict neutrality in and during the hostility between the said States and to abstain from isolating or contravening either the laws or statutes of the realm in that behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they would answer to the contrary at their peril:—And her Majesty did also thereby warrant all her loving subjects, and all persons whatever entitled to her protection, on that if any of them should presume, in contempt of or that her Royal proclamation, and of her high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf—*as, for example, and more especially (among other things) by entering into the said, any service of either of the said contending parties as commissioners or non-commissioned officers or soldiers—all persons so doing would incur and be liable to the penalties and penal consequences by the statutes of the fiftieth year of the reign of his late Maj. King George III, intituled "An Act to prevent the emitting or engaging of his Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping in his Majesty's dominions vessels for warlike purposes, without his Majesty's leave"—or by the law of nations on that behalf imposed or denounced: And whereas there is reason to believe that many of her Majesty's subjccts have been induced to go and embark from various ports of the United Kingdom to the United States of America by false and false promises of employment upon railway and other public works in the said United States, and of high and greatly remunerative wages for their labour in such employment; and have, after their arrival in the said United States, been further induced to enter into the military service of the said States, and to serve therein as soldiers against the said Confederate States of America, contrary to their own original intention, and in contempt of her Majesty's said Royal proclamation:—They are, therefore, to warn all such persons against the risk and danger which they may incur by accepting offers of employment as labourers in the said United States, when they may be entangled in military service in the said contest between the said United States and the said Confederate States of America, and to their own detriment and to the detriment of their families and friends.*

And they might not shrink from many wicked acts, if they were to say that BUTLER himself has sinned beyond redemption.

But none of these things will they do. They will not cease from shedding innocent blood, nor will they try to repair the evil they have done. On the contrary they have made a show of humiliation and prayer, as though they could not rise high heaven to smile upon their army, and favor their nefarious schemes; and they will go on as they have done, with fate still more uncommed, and chances still more sure. Surely for these things there is no come or reckoning.

COL. DAWSON'S LEE MEET.

Although exceedingly well, we attended Colonel Dawson's lecture at the Theatre on Wednesday night.

The Colonel was introduced by Hon. S. J. Pearson, who alluded in a few fitting remarks to the objects for which the Colonel was laboring, and paid a deserved tribute to the gallantry and sufferings of the Kentucky soldiers in the Confederate army, and to the patriotism and disinterested efforts of their distinguished advocate.

Dated at Dublin Castle, the 25th day of June, 1864.

By his Excellency's command,

THOMAS A. LARCOM.

THE SLAVE MARKET OUTDONE.

A WHITE MAN SELLING HIS OWN SON.

Summer and his followers may pride as loudly as they please about the "barbarism of slavery," and Mrs. Stowe may rack her imagination to create a monster like the brutal Legge, but we had an exhibition in this town during the special objects of his mission—a vindication of Kentucky and its barbarism, and an appeal on behalf of her suffering soldiers. His reference to President Davis, to Stonewall Jackson and to General Lee were eloquent and impressive. But it was with his hot upon his native breath—that he spoke of his native State with the feeling of a long absent but still devoted son, that the speaker gave the longest scope to his powers as an impassioned orator, and if there was at times a prolixity of imagery, that will it do, sometimes confused the mind, and might be liable to the criticism of a colder, and perhaps, more correct, taste, few would care to put restraint upon a son of Kentucky, defending the honor and paying tribute to the virtues of his beloved mother—or a man pleading the cause of his suffering brothers and countrymen.

We confess ourselves unable to assent to some of the Colonel's history and philosophy, but that may have arisen from our inability to comprehend or follow him at first. Something of that kind, we suppose.

We have reason to believe that Col. Dawson's efforts here have been crowned with a most gratifying success, due mainly, no doubt, to the efforts of the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, to whom the orator paid a most glowing tribute.

The object for which Colonel Dawson labors is a most noble one, and we trust that his appeals may everywhere meet with a prompt and liberal response.

We feel unable, and we conceive it to be unnecessary to go into, or even attempt any lengthened report—Those at other points who wish to hear what the Colonel has got to say, will go and hear him, and thus enjoy the pleasure of listening to his oratory, and be certain of contributing to a noble object.

It was announced at the conclusion that any persons who had not contributed, and were anxious to contribute, could do so by sending their contributions to the President of the Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society, Mrs. A. J. DeRosier.

For the Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 23, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Below you will find a true statement of the votes of Col. C. H. R. N. C. Cavalry. You can see from the votes that the boys from Old Simpson this is in.

For Governor—Vance 50; Holden 0.

Senate—Kirby 15; Faison 13.

Commons—Kirby 17; Powell 15; Murphy 6; Wright 3.

There would have been several more votes cast, but some of the boys were not home.

Very respectfully,

T. O. BUNTING,
Daily Journal this morning.

THE ELECTION.

We have few returns to-day in addition to those given yesterday. It will be seen that two precincts in New Hanover county are yet to be heard from. We give below such returns from other counties as have reached us. The aggregate received so far amounts to 7,055 for Vance and 707 for Holden, being given a fraction for the former for the latter.

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Very respectfully,

T. O. BUNTING,
Daily Journal this morning.

THE ELECTION.

We have few returns to-day in addition to those given yesterday. It will be seen that two precincts in New Hanover county are yet to be heard from. We give below such returns from other counties as have reached us. The aggregate received so far amounts to 7,055 for Vance and 707 for Holden, being given a fraction for the former for the latter.

Elizabethtown—Governor—Vance 27; Holden 3. Stanly—Vance 15; Holden 10. Mecklenburg 100. Common—Vance 29; Holden 17. Sheld—Vance 35; McNeel—Vance 10. Lenoir—Vance 10. Franklin—Vance 10. Winston—Vance 10. Fayetteville—Vance 38; Holden 4.

CAMP 5TH REGT. N. C. T. (New Bern) 100. 3rd Regt. 100. 1. 3.

Messrs. Editors: Below you will find a true statement of the votes of Col. C. H. R. N. C. Cavalry. You can see from the votes that the boys from Old Simpson this is in.

For Governor—Vance 50; Holden 0.

Senate—Kirby 15; Faison 13.

Commons—Kirby 17; Powell 15; Murphy 6; Wright 3.

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